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TO THE  
PEOPLE  
OF  
GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

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AN  
ADDRESS

SENT TO THE

PEOPLE

OF CANADA.

BY JAMES BROWN.

FOR THE AMERICAN



AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA,

BY JAMES BROWN.

# A D D R E S S TO THE P E O P L E O F

# **GREAT. BRITAIN, &c.**

**I**N Confidence that my Fellow-Subjects will be pleased to see what are the Motives, which engage us in the present Alliance with the Queen<sup>1</sup> of Hungary; why the necessary Expence runs so high; and what are the Advantages, we

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may naturally expect from pushing on a War with Vigour against the implacable *Enemy of Europe*; I have chose to address myself to them in this compendious Manner; that they may see (as it were) in one View, the whole Design of *France* of reducing the Princes of *Germany* to depend upon her imperious Will, — of subjecting the maritime Powers to a slavish Submission to her Orders, or rather her Intent to subvert both; that, to prevent these unhappy Events, the present Measures are the only Means that can be apply'd in this Conjunction, and that all the Objections raised by designing Men, both in regard to the Expence, and our Alliances, are dangerous and destructive to the true Interest of the Nation.

As the many Pamphlets, which have been wrote on these Subjects, have either shewn a manifest Partiality, or bewilder'd and tired the Reader with a tedious Narrative, I thought it proper to draw these Matters up in as short a Compass, as the Nature of the Thing will admit, where the Facts are impartially stated, and I hope such Reasons given for our Unanimity in pursuing these salutary Measures, as will convince every Man of Candour in the Nation.

I know,

I know, GENTLEMEN, that there has been a great deal of Pains taken, both by Emissaries in the Country Towns, and Weekly Journals, to impose upon your Understandings, by setting Things in a false Light. You have been told that your Allies durst not march, or if they did, that they would not fight, and when they did both march and fight, and a great many of them were slain, you were told that they were not engaged in the Battle. You have been told that there was a partial Distribution of Bread and Straw, as if it had been done by a superior Order, than which, nothing is more false. You are told that you are to be faddled with Sixteen Thousand of them for ever, under some Pretence or other; to such an Heighth of Folly and Impudence are your Teachers arrived. Can you then give Credit to such Men? Can you suffer yourselves to be deluded by such gross Assertions, and tamely suffer Truth to be violated in so scandalous a Manner?

GENTLEMEN, your Estates, your Commerce, your Liberties, ran a great Risque not long ago ; the new Measures of this Ministry have removed the immediate Danger, but not confirm'd them to you ; you have a powerful Enemy to deal with, and nothing but vigorous Counsels will ever bring him to

hearken to Reason ; he watches your Dissensions ; and if you retire in the least, you can expect no less than that he will bring upon you that enormous heap of Ruin, which he intended for you in that extensive and pernicious Scheme he set out with on the Death of the late Emperor. It is time now to set before your Eyes what happen'd in this Event. In *October*, in the Year 1740, *Charles the VIth* died, leaving behind him two Daughters only, possessed indeed of large Dominions ; but not having the Sanction of the Imperial Diadem to protect them, their Neighbours thought it a proper Time to trump up pretended Titles, and seize upon the greatest Part of their Dominions, though guaranty'd to them by most of the great Powers of *Europe*. In order to succeed in this Project, secret Negotiations were carry'd on between the Courts of *Bavaria*, *Berlin*, *Saxony*, and *France* ; the First pretending to a great Part of the Hereditary Dominions of the Queen of *Hungary*, the Emperor's eldest Daughter ; the Second to some Duchies in *Silesia* ; the Third was to have a Share in the Marquisate of *Moravia*. *France* pretend'd to nothing all this Time, but excused her breaking through the solemn Act of the Guaranty, under a Pretence of prior Engagements with the House of *Bavaria*, and

and at the same Time promised to march her Armies into *Bohemja*, and the other Hereditary Countries of the Queen of *Hungary*, as soon as the Season for Forrage would permit, in order to crown the Elector of *Bavaria* with the Imperial Diadem, and cut him out a small Dominion from the Spoils of the *Austrian* Family.

— And thus, by dividing *Germany*, she was sure of bringing about her Design of getting, for a Reimbursement of her Expences in this War, not only *Luxembourg*, but the Imperial *Flanders*, as she had got a few Years before *Lorain*, by the same Sort of Title.

IN order to bring this Scheme about, it was agreed that the King of *Prussia* should march first, and in the Depth of *Winter* seize upon *Silesia*, totally unprovided with Troops and little expecting such an Attack, and the rather, because that Prince made all the Professions of Friendship imaginable to the Queen of *Hungary*, promising not only to assist her with all his Forces but to make her Husband Emperor; these were the Expressions dictated by that King's Minister at the Court of *Vienna*. — The King's Progress was rapid, as there was no Army ready to oppose him; at last Marshal *Nieuperg* got

some

some Troops together, gave the King Battle, and though his Army was not every where victorious, he saved Nies, and stop'd the Progress of the King many Months, till he was call'd away into *Bohemia* to endeavour to save *Prague* from the *French*, who met with no Opposition in that Country, nor in the Upper *Austria*.

The *Queen* call'd out in vain to her Allies to assist her, but no Body durst stir; even the *English* Minister would do no more, than put his Hand in his Pocket, and make her a small Present, as if he was afraid of offending his insolent Neighbour and false Friend the —— Monarch, —— The Nation took the Alarm at this Conduct, and saw plainly, that if *France* was to go on with her Project, the Ruin of this Country would be inevitable, the Cry was universal.

A New Parliament was call'd, and what is uncommon in that House, both Parties agreed to assist the *Queen of Hungary*, not only with a large Sum of Money, but also with a Body of Troops, which indeed was the only rational Expedient could be thought of. —— Accordingly Forces were sent over to *Flanders*, in order to join with such Allies

lies as we could get in that dangerous Conjunction ; however, the Effect of these Measures were immediate, for Marshal *Maillebois*, who had lain a long Time in *Westphalia* with an Army of above thirty Thousand Men to awe the *Dutch*, and confine the *Hanoverians*, was obliged to decamp, by which Means the Junction of our Allies was facilitated ; *Germany*, by the Valour of the *Austrians*, and the Apprehension of this Confederate Army, evacuated ; and the *French*, after excessive Losses, reduced to take Refuge within their own Limits. — All these happy Events were the Effects only of one Year's Operation.

HAD the *French* Scheme been executed, it is almost demonstrable that both the maritime Powers had been ruin'd. Imagine only the *French* in Possession of Imperial *Flanders*, without any Controul on the Continent ; how soon would she have blown up *Fort Lillo*, open'd the *Scheld* and made *Antwerp* the Mart of Trade in those Countries (as it had been formerly) to the manifest Prejudice, if not the total Ruin of the *Hollanders*. — Then look upon them in another Light, Masters of *Ostend* (which in their Hands would soon make a great Figure) and all the Towns on the Coast down

down to *Dunkirk*; it is obvious from hence, that not one of our Ships could stir in the Channel, that would not be exposed to their Insults. The very Thoughts of it are shocking; yet this would have been the inevitable Consequence of their Success in the projected Scheme of dividing the Empire.

If my Fellow-Subjects would always carry this Picture before their Eyes, surely there could not be two Ways of Thinking about the present Measures. But we are too apt to lose Sight of the great Object, and cavil about Trifles. There may be many Incidents in the Conduct of a great War, which may be subject to Exceptions, and every little subaltern Genius thinks he has a Right to put in his Why. — But certainly the People at the Helm should know more than those who are in a more remote Situation, and are the fittest to be trusted because they are accountable. — Therefore, fit must be confess'd by all Men of Candour, that the Money hitherto expended, to prevent this iniquitous and tyrannical Scheme, has been well apply'd; nay, I will be bold to affirm, that now the Sword is drawn, it is Time to think of reducing *France* to a Condition, not to disturb *Europe* again these many Years. — I will not presume

sume to say, that this will easily be executed ; but I am sure it is worth attempting, because One Million laid out now may save the Nation Ten hereafter. — If we let this Occasion slip, we may perhaps never meet with so strong a Confederacy against her, but you may be sure if you leave her in Possession of all the Power she has now, she will break through all Treaties, surprise her Neighbours, and inslave the best Part of *Europe*.

We have seen that haughty Country begging for ~~Money~~ of us; and though I can only wish to see those happy Times again, yet I am persuaded, that a little Unanimity and Perseverance on our Side will make her purchase a Peace with such a Loss to herself, as will add a real Security to her Neighbours our Allies.

As to the cant Words of our being undone, and wanting Money, these are the alarm Bells of Faction, which are always sounded in Publick, by the Enemies of the Government, or by those who are disappointed, which cease the Moment that they are provided for ; and I am persuaded, that there are extremely few of those who cry out, *that the Nation is ruin'd*, who would not add a thousand or two thou-

sand Pounds a Year more to its Ruin, if they could get it.

As to the Objection of our Want of Money, one does not know, how to answer it seriously. — A rich Commonalty, an extended Commerce, and large Sums of Money to be had at low Interest, are undeniable Proofs of the Falseness of this Assertion. — And as for the Publick Debt, it is certainly lower now, than it was in the Year 1721. — There were People then, that cry'd out, *that we were undone*, but still we went on, spent a great Deal, and yet reduced some Part of the National Debt. But let the Debt, or the Expence be what it will, we have but this Alternative at present, either to proceed with Vigour against the exorbitant and declared Views of *France*, or tamely submit to the Will of that relentless and perfidious Nation, and by that Means be deprived of all those Benefits we now enjoy, from an almost unlimited Trade, and perhaps be reduced at last to defend ourselves from the Insolence of that imperious Nation, by keeping up constantly a large standing Army, and a great Fleet, to the Ruin of our Liberties, and the Destruction of the People.

ANOTHER

ANOTHER Reason which should induce us to be vigorous against *France* is, their tamely submitting to those many Insults they pretend to have received from us, both in the *Indies* and the *Mediterranean*; a certain Sign of their Weakness somewhere; they know very well that we are powerful enough to ruin their Commerce, and they know too the Advantages they have received from thence, during these thirty pacifick Years they have enjoy'd, since the fatal Treaty of *Utrecht*.

SINCE that unhappy Period, they have worm'd themselves into above one half of the Trade of *New Spain*; their East *India* Company has made a prodigious Progress, insomuch that their Sales at *Nantz* have amounted to near a Million sterling for many Years successively. I am afraid that we have long felt the Advantages they have of us in the *Turky* and *Levant* Trade. This has made them very cautious how they act with us, and is a sure Sign that they think they have a great deal to lose.

— But if you give them Time to breathe, to repair their Losses by Land, and to restore their marine Affairs, now in a low Condition, there is no Doubt but that in a few Years, they may make the same Figure at Sea, which they did in *Lewis*

the XIVth's Time. But if they are hard press'd at Land, they never will be able to spare Money enough to give us much Trouble on the Ocean.

THEREFORE let us proceed with Vigour and Unanimity; let us lay aside personal Animosities; let us not shew a Contempt for our Allies, that are engaged in the same Vessel with us; let us be jealous of the Love of our Prince, but let us also be dutiful, and careful of his Honour. — His Subjects, of whatever Denomination they are, will probably fight better for his Cause than Strangers, who only come into the Quarrel for Pay. — Honour is a Tribute the Soldier owes to his natural Sovereign, and is a stronger Tye, than any Motive of Interest. — The greatest Proof we can give of our Love and Concern for our Country is, to act with Emulation, and Resentment only against our Enemies.

IN the War of 1702, the *Dutch* fought *pro Aris & Focis*; the *French* insulted them at the very Walls of *Nimeguen*; it is not then wonderful, that they should exert their whole Strength to drive away such pernicious Neighbours; but the great Efforts they made then, renders them unable to come in

in now with the same Degree of Force ; besides, that the Number of their Barrier Towns must of Necessity employ a great Number of Troops for their Defence, and therefore we should not look upon ~~all~~ the twenty thousand Men sent into this Alliance in the first Campaign, as a contemptible Aid.

IF we may judge of the Wisdom of the Dutch Counsels now, by their past Conduct, it is natural to believe, that as soon as the Austrian Troops have past the Rhine, and consequently that the Confederates can act efficaciously against the common Enemy ; I say, it is natural to believe, that they will come in, *totis Viribus*, to help to disable that ambitious Nation to disturb the Peace of Europe, for many Years at least.

— They have the same Danger to apprehend that we have, with this Difference, that they must be the first Sacrifice ; it is impossible to doubt their being in earnest, in this Cause, or that they will not contribute all that is in their Power, to shew themselves the natural Allies of England.

BEWARE then, GENTLEMEN, of that false Zeal which is profess'd by many of our Fellow-Subjects, who shelter their own self-interested Views under a pretended

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Care of your Welfare ; who raise up a thousand Phantoms, to be-night your Understandings, in Hopes to clog the Wheels of Government, that they may take the Reins into their own Hands ; and who, were they at the Helm, must pursue the same Measures, unless they meant to betray you into the Hands of our inveterate Enemies. You ought to look with Detestation on those Men, who oppose the only Measures, which can secure our Happiness ; and at the same Time, you ought to applaud and cheerfully concur with those who only act, and dare not act otherwise than for yours and the Nation's Security.

I am,

Your FELLOW-SUBJECT,

and COUNTRYMAN,



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